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Let the Council Settle It

In the Upper Silesian settlement Premier Briand says that all France asks is adhesion to the treaty. Wirth, the new German Chancellor, says he favors a solution on the basis of the treaty. Poland has never challenged the right of the Allied Supreme Council to make a final decision. Korfanty declares that he too is awaiting the Council's action and will abide by it. Only Lloyd George wants to set the treaty aside and call on Germany to assist the Council in pacifying and partitioning Upper Silesia. It is the Council's business to maintain order in Upper Silesia pending delimitation of the German-Polish boundary line. Lloyd George, who has complained most loudly of the Korfanty uprising, diminished the scant contingent of British garrison troops. France was left to bear the burden of the two-year occupation. Briand is right in saying that France is free from blame if the small Allied forces in the plebiscite region have not been able to restrain Korfanty's activities.

The Allied Council has held many sittings in the last few months. It can meet at any time on short notice. The Upper Silesian settlement is in its hands now, as it has been ever since the Versailles treaty was signed. It has unlimited authority, it can even completely ignore the report of the boundary commission and the result of the plebiscite. It has armies and navies with which to enforce its verdict.

Why, then, should there be any wrangling as to whether Poland encouraged Korfanty (which both Korfanty and the Warsaw government deny) or whether Germany should be invited to help the Council out? The Council should forget these side issues and perform its own duty. It is a reflection on the competency for any one of its members to try to dodge responsibility by dragging in Warsaw and Berlin.

Francis V. Greene

Francis V. Greene was a soldier of distinction who was also able to apply his talents to advantage in many other walks of life. He entered the army in 1870, in the period of military stagnation which followed the Civil War. The military profession had very little to offer an ambitious youngster in that era. But he was lucky enough to get in 1877 an assignment as military attaché and observer to accompany the Russian armies in the Turco-Russian War. He saw the fighting from the Danube to Constantinople, was decorated for intrepidity at Shipka Pass, and on his return to this country wrote a vivid and delightful book, The Russian Army and Its Campaigns in Turkey—by far the best work on the subject available to American readers of that time.

This book's success turned his mind to military criticism and historical work. He produced Army Life in Russia, The Mississippi Campaigns of the Civil War, in the series of the campaigns of the Civil War published in the '80s; a Life of Nathanael Greene, the Revolutionary general, who was his kinsman, and, much later, The Revolutionary War and the Military Policy of the United States. He thus joined the group of intelligent critics, headed by General Upton, who were trying to arouse the public to the extraordinary blundering which had characterized our military policy from the days of the Revolution down to the days of the World War. During the World War he also contributed much valuable military criticism to newspapers and magazines.

General Greene left the army in 1886 and entered business and politics. He joined the National Guard of this state and became colonel of the 71st Regiment. In the Spanish war he was made a major general and assigned to the command of the American army which took Manila. A report on Philippine conditions which he submitted to the American commissioners at Paris proved of exceptional value in the negotiation of the peace.

Following Colonel Roosevelt's example, General Greene served a term as Police Commissioner of this city. He was also for a time president of the Republican County Committee.

In this community, in which most of the later part of his life was spent, he won the widest respect, not only as a citizen giving his time generously to public duties but also as a man of broad capacities and culture. He belonged to the class of eminent New Yorkers of varied activities and all round associations, so numerous a couple of decades ago, but now unhappily contracted by the tendencies to specialization in an overgrown city.

A Record of Honor

Governor Miller has now acted on all the measures passed by the Legislature. So far as legislation goes the record of the first year of his administration is made up. It is an extraordinary record, and the major part of the credit for it must go to him, for the legislative program was largely his and he furnished the leadership which inspired the Legislature with unusual zeal and a new sense of responsibility to the public.

Mr. Miller's objective in the last four and a half months has been, in a word, better government. That conception includes more economical administration, reorganization of the executive service, centralization of power in the Governor's hands and the larger exercise of that power for the public welfare. The Legislature stopped many leaks in expenditure and abolished many superfluous offices. It reduced the state's running expenses by $18,000,000. It put an end to the creation of department deficits. If other legislatures live up to the high standards set in 1921 New York may soon look forward to attaining her proper rank among the states which realize the largest percentage of public benefits on their annual expenditure.

Governor Miller has sought also to introduce more efficiency in city management. He has broken the transit deadlock here, opened the way for the unification of the port area and started an investigation into local affairs which may lead to a revision of the city charter. He has secured the passage of an act protecting investors by checking the sale of cat-and-dog securities. He hopes through the reorganization of the state's labor agencies to develop a more satisfactory method of dealing with industrial disputes.

It isn't necessary to accept the Governor's judgment on every bill he signed. But no candid critic of particular measures which he has approved can well dispute his statement that the Legislature, working in coöperation with him, has made a record which shows that it "was animated throughout its session by the single purpose to serve the public interest." In his own attitude toward bills Mr. Miller was the model of a conscientious executive. He was not to be moved by threats or by special pleading. He refused to be governed by the lower considerations of politics. He put his conception of duty above partisan advantage.

No other Governor in many years has made so powerful an impression of personal disinterestedness or of political courage and insight. No other Governor in so short a time has laid up so large a capital of public confidence.

Home or School?

The controversy between the Teachers' Council and the Board of Superintendents over the teaching of manners in the public schools raises anew the question of the extent to which the school is to supplant the home or is to perform functions which have commonly been regarded as pertaining to domestic life and parental authority.

In recent years it has been proposed that children should receive in school regular instruction in the care of the teeth, the care of the hair, personal physical hygiene, table manners and social deportment.

There is no doubt that children need instruction in such matters, and perhaps in none more than in manners and deportment. But children are primarily a charge on the home rather than upon the state, and the greater part of instruction in manners and morals should be given by parents rather than by school teachers. Of course, children should be taught in school to comport themselves properly as pupils, but that is something which is to be done incidentally, all through the routine of school work. If that is done thoroughly, in addition to the studies of the textbooks, the duty of the school is performed.

For the school to essay teaching children—except, of course, in the most general way—how to behave at the family table, how to act toward their parents and other elders and what to do in the intimate relations of domestic life is to go beyond its province. Such usurpation of parental functions is likely to lessen the authority of parents or other natural guardians, which is one of the worst things that could happen.

It is unfortunately true that many parents are incompetent to give their children proper home instruction. But we have no assurance that every young man or young woman who engages in the teaching profession is fitted to act *in loco parentis*. For the majority of pupils classroom lectures or precepts cannot be expected satisfactorily to supply the lack of home training.

Ethics and Haywood

A noted minister of the gospel who has not hidden under a bushel his glowing sympathy for radicalism declared on Sunday that "Big Bill" Haywood's departure for Russia was "treachery to the ideals of the working classes." He explained that the fact that Haywood had skipped bail would make it all the more difficult in the future to get bail for radicals accused of any crime. In this way the cause would be seriously handicapped.

To the credit of the preacher, be it said, however, he roundly denounced the apologists for Haywood. It appears that some of these people argued that codes of ethics were made by the strong to oppress the weak and that for this reason a real revolutionist should not be bound by such reactionary principles. To this the minister replied that such codes had been made for the protection of the weak, not the strong. Whether the bondsman was rich or poor made no difference; his word was his bond and his bond must be his word. It was no more right to steal from a rich man than from a poor man. For the first time, therefore, said the minister, he was forced to side with the enemies of labor.

This is unusual. The "enemies of labor" for once seem to be on the right side of the fence. Neither expediency, nor non-morality, nor lack of loyalty justified Bill Haywood's skipping bail. The law of personal honor could not be subverted even by a leader of the I. W. W.

This is a new departure. We had been taught to believe that ethics need not bind the revolutionist. He was outside the sphere of moral influence and could do what he found it best to do, regardless of society and morality. That one of the intelligentsia now advocates the Mosaic doctrine that a vow is binding upon rich and poor alike, revolutionist and reactionary, is distinctly encouraging.

Canny Bulgaria

A Bulgarian paper, the Dnevnik, in explaining why Bulgaria should not pay any indemnity, advances a reason that has apparently been overlooked by Germany.

Protesting against the Allied Commission's request for a list of revenues set aside for the payment of reparations, the Dnevnik says:

> "In view of the fact that our budget shows an enormous deficit, how is it possible to ask Bulgaria to turn over a large part of her revenues? . . . The Inter-Allied Commission should not ask that revenues be applied to the reparations payment until after our budget balances. . . . On the contrary . . . the commission should give us the necessary help, and this help should be forthcoming soon, before our situation gets any worse."

Frankness is generally an attractive quality. In this particular case it will not be said it is lacking.

Unless we are misinformed there are few governments of Europe, victors or vanquished or neutral, that show a surplus in their budgets. If all alike could apply this doctrine to the payment of all sums due foreign nations it might greatly simplify problems. It certainly would make life easy for nations with enormous debts.

When a man owing money is not to be asked to lay aside anything toward paying it off until he is making more than he can spend the world will be a debtors' paradise.

Our Golfers at Hoylake

Almost too flattering reports of the game our golfers are exhibiting come from the Hoylake links, Liverpool, where one or another of them is confidently expected to win next week the British amateur championship.

From the accounts we read the only perplexity is as to whether Mr. Evans, Mr. Ouimet or Mr. Jones—in England every amateur is a "Mr."—will go all the way through. This, too, in spite of the fact that Mr. Evans in two previous tries for the title was beaten and Mr. Ouimet in his earlier attempt made no headway at all, although he went over as the conqueror of Ray and Vardon. Mr. Jones, of Atlanta, Ga., is chopping his first divots out of an English fair green, and it is admitted by all beholders that a more masterly performer with the irons has not been seen of late years around Liverpool.

Besides the Americans there will be some Englishmen and Scotsmen in the championship. Mr. Tolley, who put out our fighting ex-champion, Mr. Gardner, by a forty-foot putt in last year's final at Muirfield, meets in the first round the siege gun from Boston, Mr. Guilford, who whales the ball 350 yards from the tee. Mr. Tolley is one of the few Britons mentioned in the dispatches.

Well, it is hard this year not to be too optimistic. Evans, Ouimet and Jones in any tournament in this country on any course are much better than an even choice against the field. If the matches at Hoylake were at 36 holes it is hard to see how they could lose, but for eighteen holes an indifferent golfer may play like a super-Evans and thus eliminate one of our champions. English links and golfers being familiar to Ouimet and Evans, they will be under no handicap on that score. As for Bobby Jones, no change of scene could disconcert that extraordinary lad.

Great Britain will have her hands full to repel the friendly invaders, but she will set her teeth and go about the job and maybe, as she so regularly does when the odds are biggest against her, will "muddle through."

No Special Privilege

Next to illness, which is the perfect form of self-protection against the demands of society, the best device is absent-mindedness, or absorption in one's work. The world may laugh at the professor who neglects his haircuts or the scientist who forgets to keep his dinner engagements, but it forgives while it laughs, for the world has an instinctive veneration for wisdom; it knows that in knowledge lies its only hope of progress. In the name of knowledge, however, many crimes are committed.

It is this theory of a special privilege for genius which Mme. Curie shattered with her denial of the famous story of the girl who swallowed a pin. This tale is intended as a testimonial—highly complimentary—to madame's absorption in her work, but she interpreted it as a reflection on her kindness of heart.

"If it were true that science made me indifferent to the sufferings of a young girl, then it would mean that I ought never to be a scientist," she explained. "The only reason for science is that it helps civilization, which is a system for making human beings happy. If science makes people unkind to one another it defeats its own ends."

Just where the dividing line lies, where kindness ends and the rights of science begin, is the question that every scholar has to determine for himself. And every other human being, too, who must decide between his personal obligations and his work. Mme. Curie, as the greatest woman scientist of history, speaks from the depths of her experience, and she contributes this word: that science has no right of way over kindness.

Recognition for Art

"Highbrow" Interests Need Representative in the Cabinet

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: All honor to Allen Tucker, who writes on "Freedom for Art"; he hath the right dope but the wrong remedy. Art has not suffered from official interference, but it may have suffered, in material ways, from official neglect. Art, like everything else, is free on the spiritual plane: nothing is free upon the material plane. No official will ever be able to control it; that is not to be feared. But official recognition of art is to be desired.

Politicians fear plumbers because there is a union of plumbers; all organized, necessary trades must be feared; their interests must be watched over, because a strike hits us all alike and at once. Nobody fears artists—they are not immediately necessary—and a strike, even by portrait painters, would hurt most of the populace like a kick from a house-fly. Artists are helpless politically and despised practically until they are rich enough to need neither protection nor representation; they are then honored, respected and considered, not because they are artists but because they are rich.

Art is free enough, but because the educated classes cannot band themselves into unions for the purpose of offense they are underpaid and very little respected. If all the arts and sciences were allied, if the newspapers stopped when the sculptors had a proper grievance, or if the doctors laid down their tools beside the palette and brushes of their dissatisfied brothers in art, they would not be lightly ignored.

We need a Secretary of Fine Arts who should be the official representative of the intellectual interests; he should be the mouthpiece of Highbrow, which in time might take away its reproach, for it is the scandalous truth that to evince interest in even a superficial culture of the mind is regarded by thousands with contempt. The presence of an educated man interested in the arts might do no harm to the Cabinet if it did no more for art than obtain official recognition for a small group of any nation's most valuable citizens.

STEPHEN HAWEIS.

New York, May 13, 1921.

The State's Feeble-Minded

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your admirable editorial on "The State's Feeble-Minded" should be followed by the introduction of a legislative bill making scientific social surgery obligatory for criminals, the insane and certain classes who should not be permitted to reproduce their kind. A false sentimentalism has too long protected mental defectives, till, as stated, the number in New York State alone is forty thousand and is rapidly increasing.

It would do much to raise the class of immigration in any community where it was widely known that mental defectives were thus scientifically treated, for their own good and for the greater good of humanity. A. D.

New York, May 14, 1921.

The Conning Tower

THE VERNAL URGE

(Catullus, 46: "Iam ver egelidos refert tepores)

Now Spring brings back the days of gold,
Now gales that blew so wild and cold
Are bringing on the tempest's breath
The incense of the Winter's death.

Catullus, leave the Phrygian field,
The rich Nicea's teeming yield,
Come, fly to Asia's lands afar,
Where cities famed and golden are.

The eager minds with longing thrill,
Obey the restless feet their will,
The long road calls us far away,
For Spring is in our hearts to-day.

Oh, jovial band of comrades dear,
Long time we've dwelt together here,
Now varied ways and sundered far
Shall bear us where new glories are.

L. B.

It is not a matter of great pride to be quoted in The Independent's Remarkable Remarks; but The Independent should blush at its shameful way of quoting. "We genuflect to none," is how we are quoted. What we said was "We genuflect to none in our worship of the Mute Drama's newest interpreter." Will The Independent please genuflect?

Campus Memories

Sir: When I came back to the Third Room in the Douglas School, Ottumwa, Iowa, after an attack of measles, they had learned two new songs, words and all. The words had been erased from the blackboard. I had to join in as best I could after I had heard them sing the songs. I had (and have) a good memory. All that year I sang "Thy-y-y man Dates may keer Rosa Semble"; though who this Rosa was, or what the process of keering, I never knew and was too shy to ask. Then, too, there was the song with the line, "Sailing to the Ol' Shamboo." I thought the Ol' Shamboo was one of those places the negroes were always singing about and longing for, like the Suwanee ribber. I think I must have sung it that way for years before I discovered that the words were "ocean blue." Also I thought that freight trains were 'fraid trains, because, I suppose, I used to see them creep so timorously along the tracks edging the Des Moines.

E. F.

* * *

Sir: I sang this little gem:

"Said the sturgeon to the eel,
Just imagine how I feel
So very, very early in the morning."

Chorus:

"And every little wave has its night cap on,
Its night cap, white cap, night cap on . . ."

MARGIE.

Calligraphers who wish to keep their hands in might try writing checks to the order of The Society Established for the Relief of Indigent Persons Belonging to H. M.'s Company of Comedians of the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.

There Is a Reaper Whose Name Is Kistner Who Has a Big Automobile

[From The Waterloo, Iowa, Courier-Reporter.]

Ed Kistner is a very kind-hearted man,
To him you can always appeal;
He goes and gets his corpse at very high speed,
Riding in his big automobile.
Should you meet with death some night you feel,
And wanted an Undertaker,
Ed Kistner will be at your home very quick,
For he goes in his big automobile.
No matter how dark the night may happen to be,
Just telephone Ed Kistner and he will be there,
For he has light on his big automobile.

We have not read The Big Year, the book that is engaging the eager attention of Prof. Broun these mornings, but the publishers quote from The Boston Herald that the yarn will be a source of delight "to any college man whether or not they have affiliations with Yale."

The Unromantic Society Reporter

[From The Newark, N. J., Call]

Friendship that began in England when they were schoolmates ended Thursday night when Miss Emily M. Channon became the bride of Alfred Street, of Caldwell.

What a Contrib Wonders About

Sir: Mr. Edison's new list contains the question "What is TNT?" I wonder what he would think of George Fitch's definition of dynamite: "A large noise waiting for a job."

But I really started to say that I can answer about 60 per cent of his questions, and I wonder whether he would give me a job working part time.

SLEEPY STEVE.

Christopher Morley's Tales from a Roll Top Desk and Don Marquis's The Old Soak will appeal this month.—Genevieve Forbes in The Chicago Tribune.

Stet!

Or Passing the Golf Stream

Sir: When I see pictures of Chick Evans practicing on shipboard I think how good he should be at putting on a rolling green. DOC.

. . . his first wife, whom he said was a cripple.—The Herald.

A hard-faced woman whom Ann feels instinctively is not so hard as she looks.—The Times Book Review.

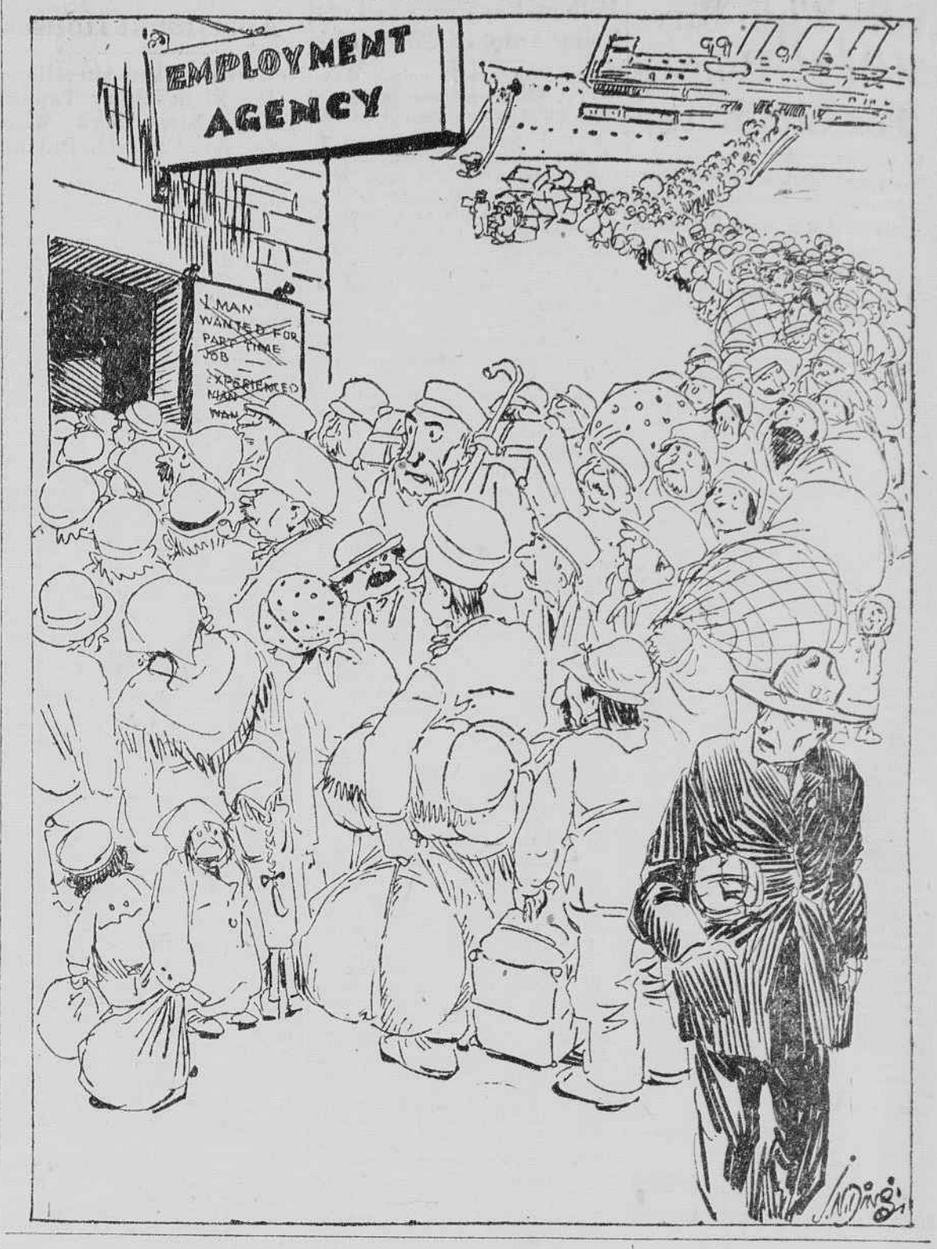
The ignorance of those supposed to know how to write English is amazing; and sometimes the non-college man is as bad as the man with a degree.

Our favorite horse, Column, ran eleventh in a field of twelve last Wednesday; but Saturday he not only ran fourth, but also, take it from the racing summary, true to type.

"Column," the r. s. said, "was running strong at the end."

F. P. A.

GOOD AMERICANS IN 100 YEARS? SURE, BUT WHY NOT FIRST USE THE GOOD ONES WE ALREADY HAVE?



Slacker List Errors

Attributable Partly to Registrants Themselves, Partly to Volunteer System Side by Side With Selective Service

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an admirable editorial in this morning's Tribune you dispose of the more or less current fallacy that the local draft boards are responsible for the inclusion in the lists of delinquents of the names of some persons who were in active service, and point out the difficulties encountered by the local boards from the policy of allowing other branches of the service to enlist those who came under the draft, and from the failure of recruiting officers to coöperate with the local boards.

There is, however, one statement with which, in general, and the inferences which may be drawn therefrom, in particular, I am forced to differ. You say: "The conscription law was simple, but it became unsimple when General Crowder began to issue his huge mass of supplementary regulations." Inasmuch as you follow that immediately by your comments upon the vices of the voluntary recruiting system as it existed, the reader might well presume that General Crowder was at fault. In justice to him the facts should be stated.

General Crowder at all times throughout the draft recognized that the volunteer system was a ruinous one, and constantly urged its abolition. While he succeeded from time to time in having certain checks imposed, it was not until August, 1918, that his advice was heeded, and all recruitment, in the navy as well as the army, was abolished.

The views, which I know were held by him from the very beginning, are expressed in his second report, at Page 6, as follows:

"The volunteer plan took no heed of economic value; it received as readily the man indispensable to production as it did the industrially worthless. We were presented with the strange anomaly of a nation which had intrusted its man power to a selective organization, at the very breath turning over the same resources to an indiscriminate withdrawal by the agencies of recruitment. . . . Recruitment disturbed every phase of the scientific administration of our task and impaired the efficiency of the whole organization. . . . To carry selection to its logical and efficient end there could be no deviation from the rule that each registrant must await his time and perform his military obligation only when his call, in orderly process, came to him."

Had General Crowder been the ultimate authority I venture to say that there would have been little need for a "huge mass of supplementary regulations." In his first report, submitted in December, 1917, he commented upon the very situation with which we are now confronted. He said, at Page 23:

"After registration many young registrants, who were eager for immediate service abroad, left the country to enlist in Canadian, British or French armies or to take service with the Red Cross and other ambulance units abroad, and in their haste and enthusiasm some of them, although warned of their obligations under the law and required to make a statement that they would answer when called, failed to make arrangements to have their whereabouts made known to their local boards, with the result that they were inducted into the military service as delinquents. Many men enlisted in the army and navy without notifying their local boards. Many men in the floating population of the United States registered, leaving an insufficient address, and many foreigners registered names unfamiliar to English spelling, with the result that mailed notices did not reach them."

It would seem that the stigma which may attach temporarily to some men who creditably served their country must be attributed to two causes, and to these only: First, to the registrants' failure to comply with the law, which they had ample means of knowing, and, second, to the existence, in spite of General Crowder's efforts, of a volunteer system side by side with the selective service.

MARTIN CONBOY,
Former Director of the Draft for the City of New York.

New York, May 14, 1921.

"Paradoxical New Jersey"

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Your correspondent R. H. Forstmann takes issue with your editorial "Paradoxical New Jersey," the paradox being that New Jersey refused to ratify, but passed an enforcement law to, the Eighteenth Amendment.

The gist of his argument is that "New Jersey has the right of refusing to ratify the amendment, but she does not have the right of refusing to obey the Constitution." The first is true, but where does he get the idea that New Jersey, in order to obey the Constitution, must pass an enforcement law?

The Supreme Court decided that the first section of the Eighteenth Amendment, the prohibition one, was constitutional, but the second section, as to "concurrent power," was unconstitutional, in that the laws of Congress were the supreme laws of the land. This decision immediately takes away the argument that New Jersey must pass an enforcement law to obey the Constitution, since it is the duty of Congress, and not New Jersey, in order to obey the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court, to pass an enforcement law. This Congress did, through the Volstead act, which is the supreme law of the land in every state, whether the states ratified or not. No state is compelled by the United States Constitution or in obedience to it to pass any enforcement law to the Eighteenth Amendment, but if a state does so it can pass only a law which does not conflict with the Volstead act. I. H. B.

New York, May 14, 1921.

Too Much Uniformity

(From The Philadelphia Inquirer)

There is, as many persons may not have known, a National Association of Master Pie Bakers, and this body has been making rules for the manufacture of pies which it expects every member to follow. A standardized product is the aim. None shall add one more raisin or raise the meringue by a fraction of an inch.

Half the joy of life comes from the unexpected. Pursuers of pie have long sought new haunts for a new type. Now there is to be nothing but deadly uniformity. It was not this way when mother made the pies. But individualism is dying fast in a much-managed world.

The Edison Test

Serves Its Purpose, but Proves Nothing as to College Training

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: It appears from "Adsum's" letter of May 12 that he is of the large company of those who would fail on one of Mr. Edison's questionnaires, inasmuch as he even now has merely begun to learn that colleges do not teach everything, as evidenced by his experience that "college graduates have to begin all over again."

Even this statement shows poor powers of observation—a more nearly exact statement would be "college graduates are ready to begin." The point at which they "begin" is the same point at which a high school graduate would begin in most cases, but for the college graduate the amount of progress and the rate of progress are in most cases greater by many times than in the case of the public school alumnus.

Another evidence of poor powers of observation is the expression "great free school of experience." Experience is quite the antithesis of free. It is probably the most expensive method of acquiring knowledge ever discovered. It should be noted that the only way of acquiring proficiency at any task is by experience, but knowledge of how to do, or how to learn to do, tasks of all kinds is more easily and more quickly gained by study of books.

So far as the Edison questionnaire is concerned, the arguments against college men and college methods are wide of the mark. Mr. Edison wants college men, according to his own statement; further than this, he wants a particular type of college man—one who specializes on general, as opposed to specialized, observation. Obviously, the majority of men are interested in some one line of endeavor above all others, and, naturally enough, spend most of their time in making observation along that line.

Those who do not follow this procedure are those who are interested in several lines of endeavor, those who can't learn anything and those who won't learn anything. Out of the total only a few are generalists.

The test serves its purpose admirably but proves nothing as to the suitability or unsuitability of college curricula in general.

CHARLES W. BROWN.

West Orange, N. J., May 14, 1921.

Should Teachers Think?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Should teachers' think? No! They should not think of the present lest they find something not perfect which they could wish changed. They must not think of the past, for there change is ever present—gradual when natural, violent when suppressed.

They must not study science lest they find evolution, discoveries and inventions like printing, gunpowder, steam, which have changed systems of government, sometimes with violence! Nor must they dream of a future lest they catch themselves thinking democracy has still a chance to develop.

Leave all desire for change to those wild and woolly who will throw away life itself in some mad cause. Democracy "as is" must take no chances. Teachers must sit tight and hold on to their salaries, now they have been raised, and teach what they have been taught.

But do not forget there is more death through internal disease than through violence and rapine.

JUNIUS 5TH.

New York, May 14, 1921.